

## CLINICAL AND EPIDEMIOLOGICAL RESULTS OF ORTHOPEDIC TREATMENT OF PATIENTS WITH PARTIAL ABSENCE OF TOOTH

Sanakulov Zhamshed Obloberdi ugli

Resident of The Master's Program at The Department of Orthopedic Dentistry of the Samarkand State Medical Institute

Zubaydullaeva Maftuna Alisher kizi

Assistant of the Department of Pediatric Dentistry, Samarkand State Medical Institute

Norbutaev Alisher Berdikulovich

Head of the Department of Orthopedic Dentistry, Samarkand State Medical Institute, PhD

### ANNOTATION

The right choice of treatment method, types of orthopedic constructions have a decisive influence on the effectiveness and stability of orthopedic treatment of partial absence of teeth. At the same time, evaluation of long-term results of orthopedic treatment, analysis, complications associated with prosthetics, allow us to assess risk factors; inherent in various types of orthopedic constructions, justify the appropriateness of their use and predict the results of treatment.

**Keywords:** partial absence, orthopedic, epidemiological teeth,

### INTRODUCTION

Disadvantages of orthopedic treatment of dentition defects can have severe medical, social and economic consequences: the development of complications after prosthetics that require additional treatment, corresponding material costs, conflicts between patients and dentists and healthcare facilities.

Therefore, the collection and analysis of information is necessary both for planning dental treatment and for assessing and correcting the activities of existing dental orthopedic care for the population. Monitoring of dental prosthetic care should be carried out periodically, as such data are useful for orthopedic dentists in choosing a treatment plan for patients.

The most common reason for patients seeking orthopedic care is the partial absence of teeth. According to WHO, up to 75% of the population in various regions of the world suffer from it. The clinic of this disease is determined by many factors, therefore it is very diverse. Chief among these factors are the causes of tooth loss, the number of remaining teeth and their position in the dentition, the condition of hard tissues and periodontal remaining teeth, type of occlusion, time elapsed before prosthetics.

As for the treatment of partial absence of teeth, the doctor faces the task of choosing the optimal design of the prosthesis, which must be reliable, functional and safe, that is, cause the least number of complications. This is especially important, since the nature of this disease is irreversible, the likelihood of its progression is high, and in the future, the inevitability of repeated prosthetics. In this case, various types of removable and non-removable prostheses, as well as their combination, can be used.

Despite the rapid development of scientific and technological progress, the emergence of modern technologies, unfortunately, the level of provision of orthopedic dental care still lags far behind today's increased requirements. According to data, only 3.3% of people undergoing orthopedic treatment have high-quality dentures. A rational choice of orthopedic constructions is possible only if there is reliable data on the chances and risks of using a particular treatment method, predicting its outcomes, based on knowledge of the patterns of development of positive and undesirable effects of treatment. The concept of rational treatment is reflected in the regulatory framework of the standardization system in healthcare.

The methodological basis of evidence-based medicine, or evidence-based medicine (EBM), is clinical epidemiology. The combination of methods used in this science makes it possible to identify patterns in the development of clinical phenomena, in particular complications, to predict the outcomes of medical interventions with the least statistical error and the highest probability. The data obtained in representative clinical and epidemiological studies are important not only in the preparation of regulatory documents for the standardization system in healthcare, but also in daily medical practice, since they can contribute to the correct medical decision when choosing methods and means of treatment. In dentistry, there is still not enough evidence-based clinical - epidemiological information on various methods of orthopedic treatment, including the treatment of partial absence of teeth. At the moment, it is not known in what quantity and ratio, what prostheses, treatment methods and materials are used. Conducting clinical research in dentistry faces objective difficulties, however, reliable data that meets the criteria of the concept of evidence-based medicine can be obtained. In order to further improve the methods for developing patient management protocols and obtaining the information necessary for making informed decisions in clinical practice, several dozens of dental treatment and preventive institutions representing a multicenter prospective clinical and epidemiological study of the results of orthopedic treatment of partial absence of teeth (CAROLA). The purpose of the study itself is to determine the service life of various fixed dentures used to treat partial absence of teeth, to obtain evidence-based data to optimize the choice of methods and means of prosthetics, to increase the accuracy of predicting its outcomes when using various designs of dentures.

At present, the results of a number of clinical and epidemiological studies in dentistry, including multicenter ones, have been obtained. Clinical epidemiology is the methodological basis of evidence-based medicine. It makes it possible to identify patterns in the development of clinical phenomena, in particular complications, to predict the outcomes of medical interventions with the least statistical error and the highest probability, taking into account a complex of determining factors. One of the important factors that orthopedic dentists should take into account when determining a treatment plan, choosing an orthopedic design, as well as the prognosis of the results, is the age of the patients. Age indicators are an important aspect of epidemiological and clinical - epidemiological studies.

Many authors have studied the need of patients of different age groups in orthopedic treatment and have shown significant differences in such needs in young people and in the population of older age groups. Clinical and epidemiological indicators of the results of orthopedic dental treatment in patients in different age groups have also been identified. In particular, the timing of the use of prostheses in the treatment of partial absence of teeth by various types of

orthopedic structures was studied, the reasons for removing these prostheses and replacing them were also studied. To date, domestic dentistry does not have complete clinical and epidemiological data, on the basis of which it would be possible to predict the outcomes of treatment and its effectiveness. Until now, the question of the influence of the age of patients on the results of treatment remains without due attention.

Meanwhile, the age of patients is undoubtedly an important factor that must be taken into account when predicting the results of orthopedic treatment. To date, there are no studies that would analyze the effect of patient age on the duration of use of prostheses. There is also no reliable data on the influence of the age of patients on the frequency and range of complications, on the reasons for the removal of constructions. Therefore, only a comprehensive analysis of these indicators can give a scientifically based idea of the features of the results of prosthetics in the age aspect, including in the long term after the delivery of prostheses. This determined the relevance of the chosen research topic and its methodology.

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